TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Hewigns Art Lean Exhibition, Bijon Opera Manas Oppleas and Knydles, S.P. M. Casland The Berger Mothed. S.P. J. Chickering Hall Revisi, 14th P. M. Daty's Theatre-Girls and Burs. Put P. Grand Opera House-the two Orphans. FP. 3 Erand Opera House-the Iwo Urpain, Fr. M.
Blaverjya Ann Francisco Sinch of Theatre, & P. M.
Sindison Squn. e Theatre—Delmer's Disphiera 200 P. M.
New Park, Theatre—The Princes Chek, & F. M.
Chile's Condens Excelsion, & F. M.
People's Theatre—The Silver King, & P. M. Standard Theatre-Estella . P. M. Nine Theatre Richetten + P. M.
Thousee Comique—Corfelius Aspirations, 2and + P. M.
Thalin Theatre—The Beggs Student + P. M.
Tony Pas are Theatre—Vallety, 2and + P. M. 3d Av. Theatre-A Parisian Romance. E.P. M. 5th Av. Thentre-Monte Cristo, 4 P. M. title St. Theatre-Pedera. & P. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Yest ..... THE BUN, New York City.

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Warner, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

How the Question will be Acted Upon. There is in the Democratic party a numer-

ous, intelligent, and patriotic body of men whose predominant conviction is that the policy of free trade is the only wise and sound policy for any country, and especially for the United States.

But, as the situation of our public debt and pension list is such that a very large revenue must be raised, free trade is evidently impossible; and, accordingly, these gentlemen, without relaxing their theoretical convictions, and in order to get as nearly as possible to the free trade system, insist that the rates of duties upon imports must be fixed exclusively for the purpose of raising revenue. It is wrong, they contend, that any degree of protection to any branch of American industry should be tolerated or admitted in our revenue system. They are for a tariff for revenue only.

On the other hand, there is a numerous intelligent, and patriotic body of Democrats who insist that, while the tariff should be levied for revenue, its imposts should be so distributed as to afford a degree of protection to various industrial interests of this country.

The gentlemen who favor a strictly revenue tariff, on the ground that it comes the nearest that is possible to the system of free trade, have now got control of the organization of the House of Representatives. They are pledged to bring in a bill for the reduction of the tariff; and this reduction, according to their programme and their promise, must be based upon the principle that revenue alone is to be aimed at, and protection excluded. If they bring in a bill which is based upon

their principle of a tariff for revenue only then the question will necessarily come be fore the Democracy of the country when they choose their delegates to the National Convention next year. Wherever the free trade Democrats preponderate, they will naturally choose delegates in favor of a tariff for revenue only; and wherever the advocates of incidental protec tion preponderate, they will naturally choose delegates who repudinte the doc trine of a tariff for revenue only. Finally, when the Convention meets, that one of the two parties which has the majority of the delegates, will frame the platform in accordance with its own views. If the free trade section have the majority, the Convention will adopt a resolution in favor of a tariff for evenue only; but if the protectionists hav the majority, then the Convention will adopt a resolution in favor of a tariff for revenue

with incidental protection.

Thus there are two stages in the proceedings that are to be expected. First there is the action of Congress, and next the choice of delegates to the National Convention. If, under the administration of the free trade statesmen, the Committee of Ways and Means shall introduce in the House of Representatives a tariff bill in which the principle of protection is fully recognized, all that the Convention can properly do when it meets will be to recognize that principle in their platform. But if, on the other hand, we have from the Committee a bill that is strictly and actually a tariff for revenue only, then it will be for the Convention to decide whether the Democracy of the whole country will make that principle a part of its national platform, and go into the Presidential contest to contend therefor.

If the Democracy finally resolve in Congress and in the Convention to adhere to the protectionist system, no matter with what modifications, then the Convention will probably do the same, and the tariff question will not enter into the Presidential canvass, since both Democrats and Republicans will then take substantially the same view of the case. the difference between them being only a difference of details. But if the Democrats in Congress and in the National Convention adhere to the idea of a tariff for revenue only, then the tariff issue will play a controlling part in the canvass.

In the latter event, it will be absurd for the Democracy to nominate any man but a thoroughgoing, uncompromising free trader. Even Mr. McDonald, Mr. Carlisle, or Mr. Watterson, who have now declared themselves in favor of incidental protection, would be as much ruled out as Mr. RANDALL, Mr.

BAYARD, OF Mr. HOLMAN. What we desire in the premises is that everything shall be done deliberately, openly, above board, without disguise and without equivocation. There shall be no snap judgment, and nothing shall pass without due attention and consideration. The Democratic party can survive any amount of mistakes; but it ought not to survive what so many of our esteemed contemporaries have denounced as the trickery of evasion.

### One Method of Temperance Reform.

Other things being equal, it is more probable that a man who does not drink, smoke, or swear will become rich and prosperous than a man who indulges in drinking, smoking, and profanity. But is it moral, or is it true to teach young people that total abstinence is a sure road to success and wealth?

This question is suggested by a paragraph in the Woodstown Register, a weekly journal published in New Jersey, but in what precise part of that Land of Applejack we do not know. It contains a Temperance Column. which is stated to be edited by a committee of the W. C. T. U. These letters appear to stand for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and their manner of work is aptly illustrated by this story:

defeate a six way it flow or a subject of the state of

ing from each, as they went, a pledge not to use intoxi cating drinks, profame language, or tobacco before he was twenty-one years of age. They are now from sixty-flye to seventy-flye years of age; only one of them has had a sick day; all are honored mea, and not one of them worth less than a million dollars."

Probably the ladies believe this story, but it would be more satisfactory if the names of the four millionaire brothers had been given.

The fact is that the cause of genuine tem perance is hurt more than it is helped by such publications. Every intelligent person knows that temperance alone will not suffice to make a man successful, yet the contrary is implied, and is intended to be implied, in the story attributed to the Rev. Dr. Hor-KINS. It seems to us, however, that there are arguments enough in favor of being temperate which are sound and indisputable, and that it ill becomes people calling themselves Christian to resort to those which are false or fallacious. You may tell a man with absolute and justifiable confidence that he will be happier if he is temperate than if he is intemperate, but when you try to convince him that total abstinence will be sure to make

him wealthy, you go beyond what is true. Many physicians who tolerate the use of other wines by their patients are disposed to condemn sherry as unwholesome, on account of its supposed tendency to cau-e gout. A correspondent of the London Times, however, writing of the recent excellent vintage in Spain, declares that this notion is unfounded, saying:

"No set of men are more muscular or healthy than those employed in the Jerez wine cellars, who drink no other liquids but water and sherry, and much more of the latter than the former. Gout is a disease unknown among them, and their work is extremely laborious."

If we should ask our readers to infer from this paragraph that every laboring man would improve and maintain his health by drinking sherry, we should be imitating the example we deprecate on the part of the temperance people when they resort to arguments that have no application to their purpose unless a false inference is drawn from them.

#### Free Lumber.

A year ago THE SUN urged upon Congres the necessity of allowing lumber manufactured in Canada to enter the United States free of all import duty. Our recommendation was not adopted; the manufacturers of lumber were able through their representatives in Congress to prevent legislation upon this subject, and the duty was maintained, against the almost unanimous wishes of the entire country. The arguments which we advanced a year

ago in favor of free lumber have lost none of their force. Free lumber is a greater necessity to-day than it was a year ago. The year which is about to close has witnessed a greater destruction of our forests than any of its predecessors. The demand for lumber, tan bark. fuel, and the other products of the forest is greater than it was a year ago; it will be greater next year than it is now. This increasing consumption necessitates the destruction every year of a larger area of forest than was sufficient to supply the legitimate requirements of our people in the previous year. Fires, too, if reliance can be placed upon the reports which reach us from time to time from different parts of the country, have inflicted great injury upon the forests during the past summer and autumn. The present year has seen the air dark with the clouds of smoke rising from thousands of forest fires. Wherever there are forests, from Massachusetts Bay to the shores of Puget Sound, from the St. John's to the Rio Grande, they have this year suffered exceptionally from fires and the requirements of our increased population. The forests are disappearing; they are

necessary to the prosperity of the country; they add every year an immense sum to the national wealth; they give employment to an army of men; they warm more than onehalf of the whole population of the United States: they protect the streams, and hold the soil upon the sides of mountains; agriculture, commerce, and all manufacturing industries depend upon them. There is not a human being in this whole country to whom the forests are not important. There is no industry which will not suffer by their destruction. The time will come, nevertheless, if the forests are burned and cut faster than they can grow up again, when there will be no forests left. They still cover vast regions; they surpass the forests of all other lands in their variety and productiveness; in many parts of this country the climate is exceptionally favorable for the rapid growth of forests; and still it cannot be denied that our forests are destroyed much more rapidly than they grow, and that nothing is done to promote their more rapid development.

These are very simple facts that must be apparent to every one who has ever given this subject a moment's consideration. And yet, instead of husbanding our forest reources, we set a premium upon their wanton and prodigal waste.

The United States imposes a duty of two dollars upon every thousand feet of pine and spruce lumber entering the United States, and a duty of one dollar upon every thousand feet of various other woods specially mentioned. These last are rarely sent to the United States, and the real object of this duty is to prevent the sale of Canadian pine and spruce in our markets and so enable domestic lumber men to escape foreign competition.

A bounty of two dollars is thus paid to our nanufacturers upon every thousand feet of lumber they produce to induce them to destroy the forests with all possible energy and despatch, while this sum is actually taken from the pockets of the consumers of lumber and given to the manufacturers. The people of the United States desire the protection of their forests; they believe that the future of the country depends upon their careful and economical management, and they are forced to pay out, whenever they consume a thousand feet of lumber, two dol lars to hasten this very destruction of the forests which they fear.

It is useless for the Government to encourage the planting of forests by the Lumbe Culture act as long as it demands this bounty for the destruction of existing forests from the people. The duty upon lumber will cause the fall of more trees and the destruction of more timber during the present week than will be planted and grown in the United States during the next ten years.

The tariff upon lumber yields a compara tively small revenue to the Government; it has hastened the destruction of our forests; it has improperly stimulated the lumber business, causing overproduction and many failures. Overproduction in the lumber business is more disastrous and more far caching in its evil results than overproduction in other industries, because it means unnecessary consumption of forests, that is of a form of the wealth of the nation, limited in amount, only renewed slowly and with much difficulty, and extremely complex in its relation to the human race.

There is, then, every good reason why the futy upon lumber should be removed, and the forests of Canada allowed to supplement those of the United States in supplying our wants. Protection for the forests is needed. not protection for their destroyers.

This is a broader question than any of the

other economic questions which are involved in the discussion of the principles or the practicability of free trade, protection, or a tariff for revenue only. It is a question of preserving, or at least delaying as long as possible the destruction of the forests of the United States. Upon such a question all parties and all shades of opinion can join in opposition to the few selfish dealers who are willing to endanger the national prosperity for the sake of improper gain.

#### A Fair Deal-No False Pretences.

That slashing, electrical advocate of free trade principles, the Courier-Journal, thus lavs down its programme:

" Protection is robbery. Free trade is chimerical Very good. But on what principle will you

make your revenue reform? Will you make it on the free trade principle of a tariff for revenue only, or will you make it on the protectionist principle of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection? What we think the Democratic party and

the country have a right to insist on, is that there shall be fair dealing, no dodging, and no false pretences in this business. Let a tariff for revenue be made, but do not insert in it at the same time the humbug and the robbery of protective duties.

Let us have an honest deal in the new tariff bill, and then let the people judge.

#### Excitement in Manitoba.

While Dakota is divided against itself, a number of excited citizens in the bordering province of Manitoba are uniting in the resolve to get better treatment from the Dominion Government or else to cast their fortunes with Dakota and the United States, The grumbling of the sturdy Briton and of the mercurial French Canadian recehoes along the sad Assinibolne, and is borne along to the lodging houses of Winnipeg, "the first city of the great Northwest."

In fact, there is a very serious state of things in Manitoba, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our esteemed contemporaries in Canada and England, who have always afforded so much encouragement to the rebels of other nations, to these possible rebellious and certainly very angry persons in the Northwest.

The causes of the excitement which nov prevails among the Manitobans are comparatively few, but they are definite enough, so that it cannot be difficult for the statesmen of the Dominion to investigate the alleged grievances and to take steps to remedy them, f they are found to exist.

There is an immense area of territory in Manitoba upon which no settlements have been made. The Manitobans assert that their land and the management of it belong to them, and that the Dominion Government ought to let it alone, instead of attempting to pass laws in regard to it. They insist that the financial policy and the railroad policy of the Dominion Government are against the interests of Manitoba. They say that this province can never be prosperous while the Canadian Pacific Railrond enjoys a monopoly and charges exorbitant freight rates. These rates are so high as to make it almost impossible to send to market the agricultural products, on the sale of which at a profit the settlers must mainly rely for support. They demand that charters shall be granted to competing railroads, and denounce the Dominion Government for refusing such charters. They insist that the present high protective tariff is a permanent check to the growth of the province. The high duty on agricultural implements is an especial grievance. It either keeps out of the province persons who would otherwise settle there or it becomes a heavy burden on

all persons who are engaged in agriculture. They insist that the province shall have control of all lands which have not been specifically appropriated for the use and benefit of the province or its inhabitants. They demand that the Dominion Government shall cease to make large grants of land to colonization companies. They call upon the Government to further the development of enilponds in the south of Manitolia

The Dominion Government tries to make light of these grievances, but it is worthy of note that it has so far felt the pressure of Manitoban opinion as to determine to throw open for settlement next year "the mile belt and the reservation south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad." This is not a concession for which the Manitobans will be very grateful, nor does there seem to be any immediate probability that the tariff will be reduced to any sufficient extent, or that it will be possible to get the consent of the Do minion Government to build a railroad to compete with the Canadian Pacific. Besides it is not likely that the capital to construct such a road could be obtained.

That there is a widespread feeling of discontent among the Manitobans is certain Mass meetings are held in various parts of the province, and the general dissatisfaction is venting itself not only in plain talk, but in practical organization. The farmers are organizing combined movements, such as the Rights League and the Farmers' Protective and Cooperative Union. Threats of annexation to the United States unless the grievances complained of are redressed are openly made. The Toronto Globe, which is conspicuous in its opposition to the Dominion Government, while admitting that the Manitobans have a good case, denies that there is an inclination to annexation among them. It avers that the Government press, in its anxiety to discredit the Manitoban movement, falsely represents the cause of it According to the Globe :

"The effort of the Government organs to represent th itation here as either a political or annexationist overnent is extremely silly. It is neither the one nor the other, but an honest and carnest attempt on the part of the struggling pioneers of this country to secure their undoubted rights as British subjects, and to remove the artificial obstacles in the way of their success. The farmers' conventions are attended equally by both par ties, and the people of the Northwest believe in cor onal methods for the rectifying of public wrongs."

The Globe is mistaken. Not only do the reports of the mass meetings held at Winnipeg and elsewhere in the province show that some of the speakers openly threaten annexation, but the Manitoba Free Press makes threats of violence in depicting the excite ment, almost ready to flame into actual rebellion, which exists in Manitoba. The people are very loyal, of course, and therefore:

"Before even entertaining the thought of breaking off rom the federation, they will do everything in their power by constitutional means to arouse the Govern ment and country to a sense of duty. Pailing in that after a reasonable time, they certainly will adopt other means for securing their rights, and they will be justified in so doing." What the other means will be is evident.

The Free Press goes on to say: "At the present time there is intense feeling again

he traverament in several sections of the country-nucle more intense than is generally supposed. But in le would be required to stir it into actual violence. We have sufficient confidence in the good sense of the peo-ple, however, to believe that they will not allow them selves to be led into any demonstration of hostility t them give the Government no test until their wrong are righted

Yes, but suppose the Government refuse right their wrongs? The tariff on agri cultural implements may indeed be reduced, but will the Government do anything to break the monopoly enjoyed by the Canadian

Pacific Railroad, the interest on whose stock t guarantees There is a fine little tempest brewing it Manitoba, and we shall watch it carefully

A studied appearance of moderation and an organization by delegates and representative bodies have preceded greater revolutions than Manitoba is likely to produce. But the process is interesting, and the Dominton Government will probably yield.

Recent investigations at Washington show that the devices employed by unprincipled agents for robbing applicants for pensions are many and varied. They include the extortion of illegal fees, the delay to forward pension money aiready granted, the filing of fraudulent claims, the dissemination of false state-ments in regard to official rulings, and, above all, the presentation of claims which the attor neys know, from experience and repeated

precedents, to be hopeless.

Besides undertaking to increase pensions which cannot be increased, to supply missing evidence, and to advance claims on the calen lar for prompter attention, these sharks also secure fees by false declarations that desertion s no bar to obtaining a pension, and that they have special facilities for procuring the reexamination and granting of pensions which have already been examined and rejected. Alike for the protection of the pensioners and the interests of all citizens, including the honest agents, this trickery should be exposed

Sessions having been acquitted of bribers the indictments against Lobbyists Barren and PHELPS, which were a part of the same case, fall to the ground. A nolle prosequi has been entered, and the firm will resume business at the old stand in January, when a Republican Legislature comes in.

So we are to call him Baron TENNYSO after this! That's a little better than we can do for you over here, Baron; but if you would like to be called Colonel or Judge, you have only to say the word.

We warned the St. Lawrence county peo ple, the other day, that they were misguided is pushing the Hon, George Z. Enwin for Speaker of Assembly, when the State at large was calling for the gigantic NEHEMIAH or NEWTON MARTIN CURTIS. Now it turns out that ERWIN was seen last winter at a cock fight on the Tro road, just out of Albany, and St. Lawrence county stands with its ample hands spread over its scarlet countenance. We would like to spare its blushes, but truth forbids

Are not Brooklyn Republicans guilty of Impertinence in telegraphing to the President a protest " against the further interference i the Federal departments of Michael J. Dady and his New York friends?" Hasn't the Pres ident just told them in his message that "since the 16th of July last no person has been ap pointed to the public service in the classifled portions thereof, except those certified by the Civil Service Commission to be the most com betent?" Dany is a wronged man.

It is a cold and unsafe change from a warn car on the elevated railroad, or a Brooklyn horse car, to the chilly atmosphere of the bridge cars. Is the question of warming them o be as long in solution as that of the grips?

Our Republican contemporaries all over the country are entitled to sympathy in their | time of Magna Charta. Suppose Andrew John up-hill effort to make the Republican minority in Congress distinguish itself and win strength for the party next year. What our contemporaries want is a new patent grip that will seize and hold KEIFER. To be denounced by that eminent party leader as "a dictatorial, vin-and demoralizing not to say corrupt while pouring out a wholesome stream of allylee, is discouraging enough. And RE of is just obtuse enough to believe that he is all eight, and that the country's estimate of him is all wrong.

It may not be polite, as the old adage says to look a gift horse in the mouth; but, if a man is in moderate effeumstances, it may be well for him to look to the animal's heels. If Mr. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jr., had done so in the case of the thoroughbred presented to his father by the Khedive of Egypt, he would not be a defendant in a suit for \$10,000, brought by milk man Bailey, whom the animal assaulted. Young Mr. GEANT must feel like saying with Cardinal Wolsey:

"Oh, how wretched lathat poor man that hangs on princes favors."

THE GREAT QUESTION.

#### Opinion of a Democratic Journal of Georgia From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger,

The Democratic party will be forced to fight n a platform of tariff for revenue only. It was badly whipped on this platform, and seems not to have learned wisdom from defeat. It is quite safe to say that the voting power of the country will not accept the platform. The financial power of the North, the East, and the West, in our judgment, is equal to the task of defeating any candidate for the Presidency who shall adopt Watterson's cry as the shibbeleth of the party

### A Letter from Mr. Carilele

From the American Protectionist Three weeks prior to his election Mr. Carlisle trote the following letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 19, 1883. DEAR SIE: Your kind favor of the 14th instant reache ne two or three days ago, but this is my first oppor tunity to answer it. In my opinion a retreat from on rescut position on tariff reform would be disaswe shall flud ourselves unable to go forward, we can at least stand still and hold the ground already won, which is far safer and more honorable than to go backward. The election of Mr. Randall, or any other gentleman of tertaining his views, would be very properly regard by the country as an abaudonment of the contest, and as you say, it would drive away from us thousands o earnest men who care more for principles than spoils My own position on this subject has been deliberately taken, and will be consistently maintained. I do no wish to succeed in this or any other contest by conceal Thanking you sincorely for your expressions of friend-

ship and support, I am, very truly yours, This letterwas addressed to Prof. Perry of Williams College, in answer to a note expressing a strong desire that Mr. Carliste might be successful in his candidacy on account of his obvious bearings on the question of free trade," and his belief "that the election of Mr. Ramoni, under the circumstances, would separate from all hope of further conversion with the Demogratic party a large body of carnest free traders and independents. J. G. CABLISLE

# Free Traders who are Also Protectionists

From the Buffato Courier. Not even in the next Presidential campaign will free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, be the lasue. The Democrats who recognize in Speaker Carliste one of their leaders on the subject of tariff legislation admit that the tariff is to remain moderately protective during the full term of the President who is to be excited next

From the New Haven Evening Register. Mr. Carlisle is no free trader. He favors a tariff for mount of revenue we need.

From the Courier-Journal.

Two hundred millions of import duties cannot be laid without incidental protection.

#### Arthur at Blaise's Home. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Gen. Arthur loses no

proportunity to secure the favor of Republican Senators outsily Senator Frys of Maine. Blaine's successor is ver welcome at the White House, and has little difficulty having his wishes gratified, so far as it depends or The prospect of Binine's State being warmly united

for him la not good. Mr. Frye is one of the agents on whom Gen. Arthur relies to render Maine what he fears New York will be, a divided State. If the fact that one's own State is not solid for him is to set Arthur said Binine, if present designs work, will be no better off Ready to Stock Public Waters with Fish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The New Sir, I hope you will give me a rise and a little becomes for the winter. York State Fish Commission is now ready to receive or doce from any parties in New York State wishing to does from any parties in New York cases would be a look punific waters with eshions front, briok front, California trout, black loans, Cawego bass, rock bass, Sellow perch, and builheads give description and names of their water, and where located. All applications must be made before warch 1, 1888. Address. Bucarsta, Dec. 8.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S LAST PETO.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 7.- The Pennsylvania Legislature has at last adjourned, after being in continuous session since the first of January The regular session, which terminated on the 6th of June, made a record which will compare favorably with that of any previous Legislature : but the extraordinary session which began or the 7th of June and closed vesterday has been get rid of on any terms. It was called to apportion the State, and under the Constitution it could do no other business. Had the Gov. ernor included other objects in his proclama tion, the probability is that the session would have accomplished something for the money it has cost and would have been less odious it the eyes of the people. It is generally admitted that the personal character and abilities of its members were above the average. There has been no lobby, no corruption, and no scan dal-rather an extraordinary statement con cerning a Pennsylvania Legislature.

The pay of members is fixed by the Constitu tion and the law. They themselves have no power in the premises, except to make the appropriation to meet the just, lawful obligations of the Commonwealth. When in Septem ber the Legislature passed a resolution instructing the committees to report no pay for service after the middle of that month. Gov Pattison vetoed it, and indicated pretty clearly his opinion that such action was an unconstitutional diminution of the fixed compensation, which could not affect the validity of the individual claims of members to full pay for every day of the session. But when the appropriation bill was sent to him, covering the whole period, he vetoed it also, and supported his action by one of the most remarkable messages ever signed by an Executive in any English speaking country. Then the bill was promptly passed over the veto. The members, with some exceptions, have taken their money and gone home, to give an account of themselves to

their constituents.

The Governor boldly took the ground, notwithstanding the adverse position taken by him on the September resolution, "No work, no pay." Nor is that the whole of it. He assumes that work which happens to be unsatisfactory to him is "no work," and that members, guilty of such insubordination, have forfeited their right to the compensation provided by the statute under the Constitution, which says: "Members of the General Assembly shall re-ceive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law."

The independence of the coordinate branches of Government is the very essence of free in stitutions. Such independence is possible only when the compensation of the one is placed beyond the reach of the other. This is nocordingly guarded with the utmost jealousy in the Constitution of every State, and without it it is well understood that no free State could exist. Had Gov. Pattison assailed the offending Legislature in any other way, the assault might have been defended. But this is a vital point-vital to the independence of the Legislature and the freedom of its deliberations. If the Executive is justified in assailing the pay of the Legislature because its members offend him, he is equally justified in refusing his sanction to the salary of the Judges because they do not decide causes to please him. If, in brief, he can lay his hands upon the pecuniary support of either branch of the Government, whenever it pleases him, he is as absolute as any monarch before the son had even intimated a purpose to withhole his signature from the bill appropriating pay to members of Congress, unless they should first pass a bill repealing the Reconstruction laws, how long would it have taken to impeach and convict him of an attempt to coerce the representatives of the people?

It is an unquestioned fact that the influence of the Governor alone kept this Legislature in session for many months after it became plain that the purpose for which it was convened by him could never be accomplished. It is also a fact that many members submitted to this Executive dictation because they feared this very species of Executive vengeance aimed at their pay; and if, therefore, we seek an illustration of the evil consequences of the new principle hild down by Goy, Pattison, we find it in the very case on hand. The power which enabled him to hold the House here month after mouth against its own better judgment was the power he might exercise ultimately in the matter of pay; and now that it is compelled to adjourn by public sentiment, roused to the highest indignation, he takes vengeance, and sacrifleing friend and toe alike, offers to buy his peace bers of their pay. Had his veto been final it would have been a more confiscation of private property for public use-for the pay of the embars was, under the Constitution and the law, as much theirs as anything else they owned.

The veto message will receive the moment ary approval of many who condemn, on the one hand, the Senate for its stubborn partisanship, and the House for its weak servility to the Executive. The ground upon which it is based is in second agrant violation of every principle of free Everament, and so manifestv subversive of the independence of the Legislature, and by parity of reasoning of the judiciary, that it will not stand the test of intelligent examination. The people are pretty well equainted with fundamental principles, and their final judgment will be a more severe conlemnation of this message than that which hey have already visited upon the felly of proonging the useless and discouraging speciacle of the do-nothing extra session.

Gov. Cleveland Honors his Brother's Will.

Utica, Dec. 10.-Gov. Cleveland has made the citizens of Holland Patent, in this county, glad by a present of \$5.0. This he flid to carry out the intention of his brother Fred. He and his brother Cecil were the proprietors of the Victoria Hotel at Nassau, Bahama lalands, and for a number of years conducted a successful business, keeping the house open winters, and returning to this State to spend the summer season. In the fall of 1872, after having made a visit to this section they embarked on board the steamer Missouri from Nev York, bound for the Bahamas. When a few days out from port the steamer burned, and but few of the passengers were saved. Among those reported as missin were the Cleveland brothers. By the provisions of the will of Fred Cleveland bis executors were authorized a exjent \$529 for the purchase of a library for the Union Free School at Holland Palent. In the settlement of hadians the was found that the amount realized from it properly specified was insufficient to meet the demant for the debts and chains in question, and consequent the heapiest to the school was void, but the dovernor recently paid the sum designated to the treasurer of Board of Education. A committee to submit a list books which it was thought desirable to purchase vited Albany and presented the list for the Governor's it spection. The brooks selected into with his approval, as he is now personally overseeing the purchase and a carring discounts in order that the money may be epeded to the best possible advantage. were the Cleveland brothers. By the provisions of th

#### John A. Walsh Wanted WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The case of ex-Sen-

ator Kellogg, indicted for having received, while a Ser ator, \$20,000 from James B. Price, a Star route mail cotractor, for inducing Second Assistant Postmaster Gereral Thomas J. Brady to make an order allowing it crease of pay on Price's routes, was set for trial in Judge Wylie's court to-day. The Government asked for dela Wy lie's court to day. The Government asked for delay became John A. Waish was not in attendance. They expected to prove the payment of the drafts by him. Judge Wylie asked if the payment could not be proved by others than Waish.

Mr. Brewster shall it could not so far as the Government find knowledge.

Judge Wylie suggested that if it were shown that the drafts were given to kelling and subsequently paid by the too-gramment the informace would be presidently had kelling received the money. He will announce his decision to-incorrow.

A Poet Discovered in a London Workhous From the London Truth A remarkable instance of dormant talent for varidication has been discovered in the berson of an aged paper in the City of London Workhouse. At the last meeting of the guardians the following effucion was read

You who the godlike pleasure know.
Heaven's attribute distinguished to heatow.
Heaven's attribute distinguished to heatow.
Whose aron of love would grasp the need poor;
You who greet with all the heavenly grace.
Friend of my life, in my old age
Why shrinks my mind half bushing, not afraid,
Backward, abasised, to ask thy friendly aid?
I know my need! I know thy gring hand,
I crave this friendship at thy kind command.
Set I hose you will be the state of the

It to Correct.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir In spoak-ing of the weight of two pieces of goods is this phrase grammatically correct? Which is the heavier of the two. Naw Your, Dec. 8.

BRIDGE TRUSTEES IN SESSION.

Col. Palue's Grip Palle Only Four Times in 24,402 Applications. At the monthly meeting of the bridge trustees yesterday afternoon an hour was spent in executive session. William C. Kingsley, the President, stated that the committee had reported favorably on the bill of Vanderpoel, Green & Co. for \$1,500 for legal services rendered in the suits against the bridge trustees growing out of the accident on Decoration Day. The action was approved. The agreement between Col. W. H. Paine and the Board of Trusees to the effect that the latter should have the perpetual use of his grip, and also have the right to all improvements which might be made on it, for the consideration of \$1, was submit-

on it, for the consideration of \$1, was submitted, and the President was instructed to sign the agreement.

The President presented a communication from Gen. Slocum, tendering his resignation on the ground that the proper discharge of his duties in Congress prevented him from attending to the business devolving on a trustee of the bridge. Mr. Stranahan said that Gen. Slocum had labored long for the bridge and always in the interest of the public. He regretted that the General should feel constrained to resign, but, for the reason stated, he moved that the resignation be accepted. Carried.

Superintendent Mattin's report of the bridge business during the month of November was as follows:

Number of passengers on cars.

our was as follows.

Number of passengers on cars
Number of passengers on promende.

Number of passengers on cars since openTotal number of passengers on cars since open-

KICKED BY THE KHEDIVE'S GIFT.

#### A Bult for \$10,000 Caused by One of Gen.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., will to-day be made defendant in a suit for \$10,000 damages, instituted by John Platt Balley, a milkman of North Salem, Westchester county, on account of the alleged remarkable behavior of one of the beautiful Arabian stallions which the Khedive of Egypt gave to Gen. Grant. This stallion has been kept on the defendant's farm at North Salem ever since Gen, Grant's return from his trip round the world. Its mate was

in Washington. Mr. Bailey's complaint, which has been drawn by Lawyer A. J. Hyatt of White Plains, recites that Mr. Grant's hostler drove the stablen from the farm to the North Salem Post Office in the early part of last March, and tied the bridle to a post and went into the building for letters. The stallion became unruly in his absence, and, freeing himself from the bridle, reared just as Mr. Bailey was passing with a milk wagon, and planted his hoofs on Mr. Bailey's chest, knocking him out of the wagon. The stallion then unset the wagon. Spilling \$28 worth of milk, and attacked Mr. Bailey's horse. The horse field in affright, and, the complainant alleges, the stallion returned to Mr. Bailey and stamped upon his back and chest until he was caught and pulled away. Mr. Bailey alleges that he was ladd up in back and for three months, and declares that he may never fully recover.

It was reported in White Plains vesterday that Gen. Grant's son, and offered Mr. Bailey and \$28 with the officers of justice in North Salem to pay for Mr. Bailey are fully recover.

Mr. Grant's counsel are the firm of which Collector Robertson is a member. They were served with a summons in the suit on Friday.

# PAYING UP THEIR DEPOSITORS.

The Produce Bank People to Start their New Bank in a Pew Weeks.

The process of winding up the affairs of the smoothly during business hours yesterday. "We are paying every dollar due to our depositors, and have got the money here to do it," said President C. H. Pendergast, "The impression which seems to prevail that the Continental Bank is liquidating our deposits is hardly fair to us. That bank being our clearing agent, of course all our funds, both in and out, necessarily pass through it, and have done so for years. Hence to-day through it, and have done so for years. Hence to-day the innues to pay off our denocitors is inevitable derived from that bank, but it is in the nath our own cashair eady on depocit there, supplemented by a moderate bon upon imple collaters of indicated character. Of course I would not wish to be understood as undersatining the kind offices of the Contine in Bank, but that for which we have to thank, it to day is untiling more than a tool new new commodation to which our relations would seem to entitle us. It is not a matter of risk or hear faction.

—What are the prospects of the new washington Market Bank, with watch you propose to replace this one?

—These are excellent, Nearly 25000000 (the stock his been subscribed. We have not decided at what faints we will pace the capital. Our customers were market men. The stock of the new hank to be included into the section. Our depositions to have a faint so that which is the stock of the new hank to be included. If you will deposit removarily with the Controller.

—How soon do you expect to get the new hank running?

—In two or three weeks at the outside. He withed two or three weeks at the outsid

Are Colored Citizens of Connecticut Reprived

Nonwich, Conn., Dec. 8.-Since the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the Civil Rights ac the colored people of this city have held several in ings to discuss what action it is best for the race to take in advancing their interests. The first meeting was at tended by the Republican bosses, among whom was tended by the Republican bosses, among whom was Congressian John T. Wait, who variety strove to constitute the constraint of the Hepublican interests are safe in the hands of the Republican party. Indiaminal colored speakers, notably water H. Burr of the sity, delivered speakers, notably water H. Burr of the sity, delivered speakers, notably water H. Burr of the sity, delivered speakers, notably water H. Burr of the sity, delivered speakers, and the party on account of its unfailfully printess. At a subsequent uncertaint of the mixing the reduced chizenes of Connecticut to had born been made to the state, and the send delegates to a state Convention to be held in this city on Per. 37. to consider ways and means to secure civil rights for all citizenes. Francisco of three color, or previous condition." The unocentent, which book its origin in Norwich, is not favorably regarded by make stright in Norwich, is not favorably regarded by independent of cairwass will work their out satisfacturily without the interference of legal enactments.

Suspension of Ex-Senator Kline's Bank. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 10,-The Manufac

run. The suspension was brought about by the failure of Harian P. Kime, agent, son of Adam W. Kime, cashier of the bank. H. P. Kiine was manuscr of the Piomer hostery mill. He made a general assignment on Saturday to Julius Wasserman. Kime a needs are 572,083, and his institute was seen as 572,083, and his handling \$10,000. The Albamy Cit Savings has situation holds a first mortgage of \$25,090 on the mill, which is perfectly safe. Kime Salbure was due to singulation of the knit goods hosiness. The Manufacturers Bank had a capital of \$89,090, deposits of \$40,000. It owns to bank building free of debt. It is believed that under careful manuscencet the creditors of the oans, will receive every cent due their mad the stockholders will lose little if anything. A. W. Kline, the castier, was formerly state Senator. H. P. Kline is President of Amsterdam village. of Harian P. Klime, agent, son of Adam W. Klime, cashie

#### Why Mr. Carl Schurz Left the Post. "I think I know why you called," said Mr.

Carl Schurz last night to a Sex reporter with a chipping from the Eccening Post which formally announced the withdrawal of Mr. Schurz from that paper "I can tell you in a general way why I have left the Patt. The difference in opinion spoken of by the Patt was about the relations existing hetween corporations and their ethiolyses and questions of that kind. The difficulty first arose at the time of the telegraphers strike. Those who then read the Patt noticed that it had for a time two different kinds of opinions. After I went on any summer vacation some articles appeared to which I very stringly objected, and for which I would not take any responsibility. Since that time I have taken no jest in the editorial management of the pajer. I have now completely severed my connection with the paper." "I can tell you in a general way why I have left the

### A Voyage of 8,233 Miles.

BERMUDA, Dec. 6.—The steam yacht Sunbeam of the Royal Yacht Squadron, having on board sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., owner and commander, (1911) Lord of the Admiratty on a crossing covage of visitation of the navalestablishments at Maita Gibrariar, Port Royal Jamana, and Bermuda, anchored in the harbor of Ham-ilton at 14 P. M. on Sunday has from Nassau. The total distance traversed by the Numbership to be present toy-age has been 3.828 miles under sail and 2.505 miles under Steam.

Jeff Davis will Keep Benn Volr.

## Washington, Dec. 10.-The Supreme Court oday rendered a decision in favor of Jefferson Davis n the suit of Stephen P. Eills and others against him The parties who brought the suit are the collateral him. The parties who brought the suit are the collateral hirrs of sarah Ann Borrey, who, at her death, left, consideral believes teaths and personnal property to Mr. Bavis, they sued Mr. Bavis to recover prosession of the property. The Eugreeme Court advanced the judgment of the court below in favor of Mr. Bavis.

The Missing Lewis County Trensurer. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 10.-Mr. Rogers, the WATERTOWN, A. 1. DEC. 10. MILE PROPERTY OF THE MILE OF

# Rapid Transit Commissioners.

ALBANT, Dec 10 .- There was filed with the Secretary of State to-day the appointment by Mayor Edson of Daniel Drake Smith, George II Byrd, Thomas E. Stewart, Abraham L. Ezrl, and E. R. Livermore as Rabid Transit Commissioners. ENGAGED TO TWO MEN.

Both on Hand at the Appointed Time-One Gettthe Bride and the Other Gets Arrested. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10 .- Miss Fannie Zimmorman, daughter of Mr. G. J. Zimmerman, a contractor and builder, residing at 169 West Biddle street, has long been noted for her There were many suitors for her hand, and among them were two young fellows

who seemed to meet with equal favor. One was Frank J. Heilen of Uniontown, Pa., and the other Henry B. Hammond of Petersburg, Va. Both young men are highly connected, and are estimable young men. Whether Miss Zimmerman was uncertain which she liked best or whether she thought it desirable to have two strings to her bow is not known, but cer-tain it is that she accepted the hand of both. received rings from both, and was Indiscreet enough to set the same day for both weddings. The young men had only met once before, and

enough to set the same day for both weddings. The young men had only met once before, and then they quarrelled about the lady, and the Virginian, who was the larger, threatened his rival with vengeance if he did not cease paying his addresses to Miss Zimmerman. They were separated in time to prevent blows, and did not meet again until to-day.

This morning both lovers arrived in the city to claim their bride. They both procured licenses. Unfortunately for the Virginian, the Pennsylvania man arrived at the bride's house first. Very little argument sufficed to persuade the young lady to accompany him to a clergy-man. Just as they were leaving the house up drove the Southerner in a carriage.

Taking in the situation at a glance, he stuck a handful of bills under his driver's nose and told him to earn them. Off like a flash started the team, and down the street after the flecing lovers thundered the jitted one, full of vengennee. For eight squares the chase was kept up, nedestrians stopping on the street in amazement to see a man leaning half wayout of a hack window shaking his flat furiously after a flecing carriage.

The horses drawing Miss Zimmerman and her lover began to flag, and Hollen, doubtless remembering the crevious threats of his athietic rival, grew nervous at thought of the meeting. As he was passing the western police station has tempted his pursuer's carriage, ran in, and told the magistrate that he was being pursued by a man who had threatened his life. A warrant was issued, and just as he drove off the police captured his pursuer's carriage ran in, and told the magistrate that he was being pursued by a man who had threatened his life. A warrant was issued, and just as he drove off the meeting to this protestations and attempted explanations. While in his cell he acted like a crazy man, and for far he would do violence to himself he was carefully watched.

In the mean time the Pennsylvanian had triumphantly taken his bride to a clergyman, who lied the knot in short order. Feeling now secure of his get safely away.

Much sympathy is felt for the young man, while Mr. Zimmerman is furious at the conduct of his daughter in the matter.

COMING DOWN TO \$12,000 Mr. Asten Votes Alone Against Mr. Porter's

Amended Deficiency Bill. President Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction renewed his request to the Board of Apportionment yesterday for the transfer of unexpended balances of 1881. and 1882, aggregating \$20,870.74, to the department's appropriation for supplies for this year. He gave as a reason for the exhaustion of the regular appropriation the increase in the price

of provisions and in the number of inmates o the public institutions, Comptroller Grant moved that the transfer be made, but Mayor Edson moved that the sum

be made, but Mayor Edson moved that the sum be reduced to \$12,147.78. President Relity asked whether the Department of Charities and Correction would be satisfied with the smaller sum, and President Porter answered. "By rigid economy we'il make it do." Then, in reply to President Asten's question, President Porter said that it was impossible for a Commissioner to tell with certainty what a department would require for an entire year.

President Asten relierated his objections to making transfers, and read an extract from Mayor Grace's message in 1881, in which the Mayor said he would prefer that a department should be crippled for a short time than that the whole city service should be demoralized by "condoning and rewarding reckless administration by transfers to meet expenditures in

istration by transfers to meet expenditures in excess of appropriations."

Mayor Edson said that it would not be just to empel 12,000 people under the care of the city to starve because the heads of a department had not done their duty. He would not say that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had not done their duty.

President Porter said that the immates of the institutions were in no danger of starvation, but if the department did not get the transfer, those neople would have to do with less food than they had usually received.

The transfer of \$12,147.78 was made, President Asten young in the negative.

-When recently asked to dine at the royal cept the invitation from the characteristic but suffici reason that he had no dress coat with him.

Baron Nordenskjold is understood to be contemplating as his next adventure in exploration a covage to the South Pole in 1885. This expedition would not at least \$1,000,000, as a ship of special type would

have to be built for its nurnoses ... The days of fabulous rates of interest in California seem to be past. The cavings banks in san Francisco are lending money on mortgages at six ner cent, and paying the mortgage tax, and yet they cannot

find a market for more than a third of their mo -Mr. Brander Matthews's play, which has been accepted by the management of the Court Theatre-is said to be the only play by an American that has been seen in England before its production in America since John Howard Payne was employed at one of the London

thentres -At Leicester, England, an anti-Jewish feeling has been shown by the shoemakers on the ground that where Jewa congregate they lower the character and price of work. A strike was ordered in the case of a firm who refused to dischare two Jews, and the Jews zenerally had to seek magisterial protection -The Venus of Milo will not be seen by vis-

there to the Louvre during the next twelve months. The dampaies of the room which it of late occupied has necessitated afterations, and meanwhile the status, in three fragments, is deposited on a hed of straw. A cast of it, however, has been placed in the Lacase collection -"The Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin, shortly to be published by Mr. Marra; is chiefly remarkable for the very complete refutation which it will contain of the impression of his character, and especialle of the relations which existed between him and his father, which was given by Lord Campbell The letters are chiefly those preserved by his niece. Mrs.

Amory, who lived at Hoston, U. S., and was his constant All the difficulties respecting the proposed new finskin Museum at Sheffield have been re moved. In a recent interview which the ex-Mayor of Sheffield had with Mr. Ruskin, the latter reaffirmed his willingness to vest the buildings and its contents in trustees for the town, and to allow the museum to be erected much nearer the centre of the town than the existing one. A guarantee fund of £5,000 has been ob-

tained to secure the erection of the new museum. - Every five years Georgia pays money to men who lost limbs in the late war, and the Governor has just announced his readiness to receive applications for the State's second payment. There were, the Augusta Caronicle says, between 1850 and 1,000 applicants in 1878. There are four classes of applicants—those who lost legs amputated above the knee, who are allowed \$100; legs cut off below the knee, \$75° arms above the ellow, \$60; arms below the elbow, \$40. The aggregate met to the State is about \$50.000. The money is to ena

-A large company assembled at Peckforton Castle, in England, on Nov. 28, to witness the open-ing of one of the silos which Lord Tollemache had jupared with a view of testing the system of ensilage. The whole front of the silo was cut down in trusses, and the others were bored into and samples taken, the quality of the easilings in all being excellent. It was moist, but no water could be squeezed out of it by the hand, it had a pleasant, vinous aroma, and was slightly sait to the taste, twenty pounds of that material having been taste, twenty pounds of that material having been added to each ton of grass. The whole face of the silo showed the cleanest produce, without the least appearance of muetiness. The opinion was generally expressed that the results of these ensulage experiments were so face which the state of the second of the

far sumently satisfactory.

The last of the terrible Modocs of Lava Reds fame, a writer in the St Louis clobe Beaucriff save, dwell on a tract of 4 cm arres may the visings of seneca, on the dividing line between the Indian Territory and There are twenty six families, numbering 116 persons. They are losing their warlies numbering its persons. They are losing their warlies character, and are becoming agriculturists, and in doing this they are still assisted by the general dovernment, which supplies rations and an instructor in agriculture. Most of them rations and an instructor in agriculture. Most of their speak lengths. A Modoe woman, who is the trinch best interpreter, on the stell five acres of corn without any assistance whatever, and got a yield of the lengths this year. The reservation has been surveyed into forty acre lots, and the cabins are being removed from the cluster in which they stood, and ere long every family will live on its own forty acre patch. will live on its own forty acre patch.